HOPKINS'S PURITANS. THE PURITANS; Or. THE CRUACH, COURT, AND PARL
MENT OF ESCLAND, DELING THE REIGNS OF EDWARD V
AND QUEEN ELERANEVH. BY SANCE HOFENS. In The
Volumes, Svo. Vols. L and H. Gould & Lincoln.

The plan of this ambitious work, of which two of the three volumes of which it is to consist are ow completed, approaches the extreme borders of legitimate historical composition. It occupies a middle ground between the professed romance of history, in which accredited facts are made to serve as the basis for fictitious representation, and the richly embellished parratives of such writers as Carlyle and Macaulay. The author has evidently made a profound study of the period which he describes; he has caught the spirit of the remarkable age which witnessed the birth of Puritanism in the English Church: he uses his authorities with critical sagacity; but not content with disposing of his facts in a simple narrative, he aims at perpetual dramatic effect by a series of artificial groupings, which preserve the vividness and intensity the stage, without its illusions. In spite of the intrinsic viciousness of the plan, we are bound to say that Mr. Hopkins has managed it with no little ability, and that his work thus far is marked by qualities which give a constant interest to its pe-Tusal, if they do not place it in the highest rank of historical authorities.

As a specimen of his skill in delineation, we may present the following

PORTRAIT OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Elizabeth was now in the first blush of womanhoodjust entered upon her twenty-sixth year. Her complexion and hair were light; her forehead large and
fair; her eyes lively and of a pleasing expression,
though short-sighted; her nose, somewhat aquiline;
her face, wanting in the regularities of complete
beauty, yet oval and perfectly fair, and her countenance so bright as covered smaller defects; her statune, tall; her figure, slender, erect, and symmetrical.
To these favors, nature—or rather her own princely
spirit—had superadded the crowning charm of a screne,
majestic grace in all her movements. In everything
the said or did, this majestic air inspired awe rather
than love; yet she could assume a fascinating manner
which few could resist; and her greatness and sweethese were so blended, that all admired her.

Here is an effective description of a celebrated

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BARTHOLOMEW'S FAIR. Clerkenwell Green was a famous place for merry doings. That old church and those old clims had witnessed rare and roistering pastimes years and years before Queen Elizabeth was born, or bluff Harry, her
sire. Many a gallant and many a merry maid, now
church-yard dust, had exchanged looks, and whispers,
and true-love tokens, at the fairs of Clerkenwell; and
so had lords and ladies, princes and princesses—dust
now, as well as humbler lovers. Many a parish clerk
of London in bygone years had piously turned stageplayer there once a twelvementh; playing whole histories out of the Bible, with divers artistic emendations
and the devil for merry-andrew; revivifying Samson and the devil for merry-andrew; revivifying Sameon and Delilah, David and Goliah, Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. Compared with the actors of the nineteenth century, they of the fourteenth were Anakim. At their entertainments, the reign of a single king was but a tit-bit; and the playing of a single day, but the whetter of the appetite. They used to play akim. At their entertainments, the reign of a single king was but a tit-but; and the playing of a single day, but the whetter of the appetite. They used to play out generations after generations for a play of two or three days long; and with kings and queens to hear them, too, and to hear them through. Witness the record of their doings in July, 1390. That was a small play, though; for nineteen years after, at Skinner's Well, hard by, they played a play eight days long, to rapt hearers, noble and ignoble, in which they dramatized the whole history of the world from the creation to the year of grace 1409. Players were players in these days. Many a Popish priest, too—until forbidden by royal proclamation in 1549—had turned player, to carries ure the Reformation and bring it into contempt with the people.

Clerkenwell Green was still the place of places for shows and fun for love-making and money-making, in Queen Elizabeth's day. No one could remember when Bartholomew's fair did not begin there on St. Bartholomew's day; and no one could remember when the doings on the fair's first day—archery, vaulting, wrestling, morris-dancing, and bear-baiting—were not witnessed by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, by lords and by ladies, and by the embassadors from foreign courts.

It was, therefore, but a matter of course, that these

reign courts.
It was, therefore, but a matter of course, that the dignituries were there when the fair opened on the 24th of August, 1559. Handsome galleries, whene they could have full view of all that passed, and which were hung with wreaths and festoons of flowers mingled with evergreens, had been erected for them against the church wall; while the respectable comagainst the church wall; while the respectable com-moners were provided with rude forms conveniently arrarged just beneath the galleries. Merry-andrews and mercers, jugglers, Jews, and jockeys, lackeys light-o'-hearts, and leal lovers, bull-dogs bears, and

brawny yeonen, had been busy as bees three hours or more, when, just as a maimed wrestler was borne bleeding from the ground, trade and merriment were arrested by the long blast of a bugle, and all eyes turned toward the center of the groun.

One man stood there alone, planny dressed in smock and hose, a dagger in his girdle, a sprig of holly in his cap, a burning torch in his hand, and a pile of bullets and furze faggets by his side. As the bugler wound his hast note, the great door of the church, before which his last note, the great door of the church, before which had just gathered a party of horsemen, was thrown open, and gave passage to some forty or lifty well-dressed burghers, each laden with the spoils of Popery stripped from the church and from neighboring chapels, shrines, and convents. As they made their appearance and moved under escort of the cavaliers—all wearing badges of living green—the whole multitude gave a pealing shout of welcome. The torch-bearer lighted the pile; and while the Queen's commissioners and they who bore the trophics were passing the short intervening space, it had come to blaze and crackle merrily. As each burgher reached the fire, he cast his burdet beside it, "the people looking on with great wonder" and glee. The executioner, if we may so call him, during this performance went through a variety of pantomime, expressive of disgust, horror, contempt, and hate, for the objects thrown at his feet. It was a noticy pile, and, for a burnt-offering, a strange one; tables, shrine-coverings, trindals, rolls of wax, sains big and little, fragments of altary, Popish books, surplices, and copes, banners, altar-cloths, rood-clotha, and crucifixes. The solitary official now commenced his task, taking the several objects from the pile and throwing them one by one upon the flames, with the same variety of grimsees and contortions with which he had received them. At each immolation the people shouted; but they seemed to have a special antipathy to the Roods—images of Christ on the cross with Mary and John standing by—for whenever one of these was thrown upon the fire, their shouts were redoubled and prolonged. Such was the first burning of Popish relics by the Queen's commissioners, in obedience to the twenty-third article of her injunctions; "making atonement, as it were, for the many holy men and hely women that were not long before roasted to death there." During the whole, "such were the shoutings and applause of the vulgar sort, as if it had been the sacking of some hostile city."

The following passage illustrates the tendency of the author to combine high-wrought representation with a vein of moral reflection.

tion with a vein of moral reflection.

During the hour of this bloodless revenge upon a priesthood so lately officiating at human sacrifices—this revenge so keenly reliabed by an outraged people—let us turn our attention to the brilliant assemblage in the galleries. Among them was one remarkable for his handsome person, his majestic mein, and his graceful manners. He seemed to be about twenty-five years of age. He was looking at the burning with a listless air, strikingly in contrast with that of his companions. A massive plume bent from his cap of embroidered velvet, to which it was buttoned by a single magnificent diamond. Upon his shoulders, and also fastened by a brilliant, hung loosely a riding-cloak of silk tissue—evidently more for ornament than use, and by no means concealing the rich dress becoming a courtier. He were at his side a light sword and a diminutive dagger. During the whole morning he had been overwhelmed with attentions by those around him. The ladies were rivals for his notice; and not one of them had addressed him without the reward of a smile so expressive, and words so delicately flattering, as to raise commotion at rivals for his notice; and not one of them had addressed him without the reward of a smile so expressive, and words so delicately flattering, as to raise commotion at her heart. But now, as if wearied with gallantry, he had risen from his seat, and was leaning carelessly against the rear of the gallery, or, more strictly speaking, the wall of the church. Suddenly his eye turned from that which was engrossing all others; and after looking briefly but intently at some object which had attracted his attention, he glided a step or two toward the open window which served as a door to the gallery, where stood a man evidently of the gentry. the open window which served as a door to the gal-lery, where stood a man evidently of the gentry, though in unpretending attire. The latter instantly, and somewhat obsequiously advanced.

"Varney!" whispered the courtier, "my heart yearneth toward one here."

Master Varney bowed, and turned a vivid look of leasier toward the cotorie of ladies.

"Nay, nay, my brave goshawk!" said the other,

"the quarry is not there. Turn thine eye out of door, man. Dost see you booth with the tapster slure swinging over it—a pine bush?"

"Yes, my lord!"

"It were fit, I ween, that some devout man, like Richard Varney, Gentleman, did stand in the way over against it, to warn the simple and unwary to beware butt and pottle-pot;" and he looked with a mock gravity of his security.

ity at his esquire.
"Alack, alack, my lord! Bashfulness-bashfulness!

ity at his esquire.

"Alack, alack, my lord! Bashfulness—bashfulness! It be my foot's fetter, my land's gyve, my tongue's palsy, my fortune's bane, my ambinon's nightmare—saving only in your lordship's service, wherein, methinks, I be nor cripple nor laggard.

"Now out upon thee, for one of nature's contradictions! a mute babbler! a bashful braggart! Thou wouldst be a godsend to a showman at a groat a sight. But lo! nor thine eloquence nor mine is needful yonder. For this present, Varney, we be forestalled. The two in gown and cap in the yew's shade are more valiant exhorters than we, an I be not at fault. To my thinking, they must have the odor of sanctity, for they wear the true aspect of Gospellers. Now, Sir Diffidence, thou canst surely devise some cunning shift to find them out; who—whence—and so forth. I tell thee my heart yearneth toward them; mest toward the ancient one, in whose face methinks I see something not unfamiliar. An he be a Gospeller, it concerneth me to know it, for he hath no less the look of a man of stamp and mold, than of years and godliness. Mark his form—wan and slender, albeit straight as a woodman's shaft! And what a brow! Three-score years and ten there; but there be manhood yet. By my halidom! I would salute such an one in nomine Domini! Hasten, good Varney!"

The esquire performed his errand with alacrity: but

By my halidom! I would salute such an one in nomine Domini! Hasten, good Varney!"

The esquire performed his errand with alacrity; but, for medesty's sake, by proxy. His report, however, was cut short almost at the first word, for the gallant lord was appealed to at the instant in a hot dispute between a court bean and a court bettle, whether the crossing of two lines on the palm of her beautiful hand did betoken her of the Romash religion or no. Before this grave question could be settled, the burning upon the green was over; the people were resuming their pastimes; and the company in the galleries were in all the bastle of departure.

Their cavalcade, brilliant with beauty and rich array, was soon in motion, and took leave—the ladies

Their cavaleade, brilliant with beauty and rich array, was soon in motion, and took leave—the ladies mounted upon side-saddles—amid the huzzus of the rustic multitude. But rank must pay its penaltics; and they were constrained, as they came home through Cheap-ide, to afford their presence at two other "great fires in the street—one against Ironmonger Lane, and the other against Mercer's Chapel—"wherein were thrown a great number of roods with the images of John and Mary, and the resemblances of divers other saints."

saints."
But St. Barthelomew's festival did not end with the But St. Bartholomew's festival did not end with the day. Nor did the light; for no sooner had the sun gone down, than the city was bright with a thousand fires. Lighted at irregular intervals along the streets, throwing a flickering glare here, casting deep shadows there, shooting up wavy pillars of smoke, which slowly rose, expanded, and commingled till they became a canopy, they created an exciting picture of wild and animated contrasts. Yet the chief interest of the scene was beneath; in the vastness, the surging, the perpetual voice, of that stream of human life which eddied along the streets. I am not sure that there was not was beneated, in the stream of human life which eddied along the streets. I am not sure that there was not something there which the Eye to whom darkness and light are both alike smiled upon and blessed. There was good cheer there, of meats and drinks, upon the scores of tables which encircled every fire; but I do not mean that. There was cordial greeting there between neighbor and neighbor at ordinary times next-door strangers; but I do not mean that. There was large-hearted generosity there, which met every passer-by, known or nuknown, gentle or simple, in gay clothing or in rags, full or famishing, and led him with heart and courtesy to fellowship at its own board of repast, telling him to sit there and be merry, to eat there and praise God; but I do not mean that. There was a larger, nobler mission going on; for here and there you might have seen two men at bitter feud songht out and brought together by mediators, who inquired and reasoned and explained and pleaded, and would not cease importunity, or restrain tears, until would not cease importunity, or restrain tears, until the two had embraced, sat down to eat and drink to-gether, exchanged forgiveness, and parted covenant triends—redeemed from a bitter curse. It was this rriends—redeemed from a bitter curse. It was this
mission of reconciliation—a mission carried on that
night through the length and breadth of the city, a mission in the likeness and spirit of that which made angels sing at Bethlehem—which I think God did smile
upon there, and after reward in heaven.
Such were the cartoms long, long ago in good Old
England, on the close of festival days.

Incidentally, we are treated to a bit of anti-

quarian or philological research, which usually speaks well for the critical vigilance of the author.

ON COACHES.

There is a paragraph in Hume which may properly be noticed in this connection. He says: "About 1530, the use of coaches was introduced by the Earl of Arunadel. Before that time, the Queen, on public occasions, rode behind her Chamberlam. (Vol. III. 265, Appendix III.) This in its connection seems to ignore the use of side-saddles. Stow tells us that riding upon side-saddles was introduced by Richard II. upon occasion of his marriage in 1382. (Survey of London, 132.) D Ewes says (p. 59) that the Queen went to the Parliament-House in 1562-3, "on horseback, a little behind the Lord Chamberlain;" an expression without the ambiguity of that of Hume. Nine years before 1590, the Queen rode to Parliament in her coach. (D'Ewes, 136.)

I have another object in here citing Hume. That "the use of coaches was introduced by the Earl of Arundel about 1580," is not only an error, but I think it appears how Anderson, singularly enough, fell into t appears how Anderson, singularly enough, fell into t. (Hume refers to Anderson for his authority; and Anderson indeed says so.) The Earl of Arundel died den records his death, under that date, in his text, on page 256; where, in the margin, are the words, "The death of the Earl of Arundel, who first brought the death of the Earl of Arindel, who has brought the use of coaches into England. 'Anderson has probably mistaken a marginal note which points backward as stating a fact of 1580; and Hume has followed him too trustfully. Lingard misreads Camden's note in the same strange way; and, what is more singular, recognizes it as a note (Vol. VII. 305, note).

Stow, who lived in Elizabeth's day, and to whom

Stow, who lived in Elizabeth's day, and to whom Hume often refers, says: "In the year 1564, Guilliam Beonen, a Dutchman, became the Queen's coachman, and was the first that brought the use of coaches into England." (Annals, 867, 868.) Probably Arundel introduced both the Dutchman and the coach.

The chariot, or whirlicote, was a different vehicle; used both by Elizabeth (Strype's Annals, L. 408, 403, folio edit, 273) and by her sister Mary (Strype's Memorials, V. 498, 508, folio edit, 304). It was an ancient carriage. (Stow's Survey, 131, 152).

carriage. (Stow's Survey, 131, 132.)

Elizabeth probably went to her first Parliament in her barge, though I find no record of it; to the second, in 1562-3, on horseback, as above stated. The Parliament of 1565 was the same as that of 1562-3. Of course it received business without the attendance of the Queen in person. The first time, therefore, that she opened a Parliament ofter 1564, she went to the House "in the ancient accustomed and most honorable pas-sage," and in her coach. (D'Ewes, 136.) It is singu-lar that Hume should have overlooked, or rather by implication contradicted, a fact which D'Ewes has con-spicuously noticed.

time after the coach came into use, for renson there arose a prejudice against it; and the ques-tion was raised. "Whether the devil brought tobacco not visit at to accord, whether the devit brought a coach in a fog on the tot to acco." (Knight's London, I. 25.) In 1601 Nov. 7, a bill was brought into the House of Lords to restrain the excessive use of coaches; was read the sec-ond time, and rejected. (D'Ewes, 602.)

And again:

ON THE WORD IMP.

A tract was published by a Puritan named John Stubbes on the French proposals to Elizabeth for marriage, containing the following words:

marriage, containing the following words:

"This man is a son of Henry II., whose family, ever since he married with Catharine of Italy, is fatal, as it were, to resist the Gospel, and have been every one after other, as a Domitan after a Nero, as a Trajan after Domitian, and as a Julian after Trajan. Here is, therefore, an imp of the Crown of France to marry with the crowned nymph of England."

Dr. Lingard says (VIII. 132) that Stubbes "described the marriage as an immons and sagrilegions."

Dr. Lingard says (VIII. 132) that Stubbes "described the marriage as an impious and sacrilegious union between a daughter of God and a son of the devil." He seems to refer to the passage which I have quoted. If he does, I am at a loss to know what he means by such a representation. The word "imp" originally signified to graft; and scious, or twigs fit for grafting were called "imps."

Thus, in "The Abbot," by Sir Walter Scott, close of Ch. XXIII.: "Come to aid me in my garden, and I will teach thee the real French fashion of imping, which the Southron call grafting."

Again, in Shakespeare's King Richard II., Act II. close of Scene I.:

"If then we shall shake off our slevish yoke,

"If then we shall shake off our slevish yoke, Imp out our drooping country's broken wing," &c. ;which Stevens explains thus: "When the wing-feath-

which Stevens explains thus: "When the wing-feath-ers of a hawk were dropped, or forced out by accident, it was usual to supply as many as were deficient. This operation was called to imp a hawk."

In Elizabeth's day it had a secondary or figurative

meaning; denoting a hopeful youth on the eve of pub-erty. So Chaucer, and other ancient English poets. Thus James of Scotland, in his boyhood, was described by one of his own loyal subjects as "Their chief-earthly jewel, the goodly young imp their king." earthly jewel, the goodly young imp their king. (Ledge, II. 200; Aleyn to the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, November, 1578.) So Lord Cromwell, in his last letter to Henry VIII., prays for the imp his son. So, also, we find the expression, "godly and virtuous

imp," in Fox's "Acts and Movements." II., p. 129, fol. edit., 1684. The word is also used in the same sense in "Love's Labor Lost," Act I., Scene II.:

\*\*Sense in "Love's Labor Lost," Act I., Scene II.:

"ARMADO. Boy, what sign is it when a man of great spirit grows melancholy!

Moret. A great sign, Sir, that he will look sad.

ARM. Why, sadness is one and the selfsame thing, dear imp.'

Once more. In the Invocation which Spenser has prefixed to his "Faerie Queene," Stanza III.:

"And then, meet dreaded impe of highest Iova,
Faire Venus' sonne, that with thy cruell dart," &c.

"And thou, most dreaded imps of highest lows, Faire Venus' some, that with thy crueil dart," &c.

Therefore Stubbes, inetend of calling the Duke "a son of the devil," as Lingard says, only designated him as a scion of the Crown of France. Even a common English Dictionary would have taught the Catholic historian this; it being supposed that the English Dictionaries are as full and explicit as the American in their definitions of the English vocabulary.

It is modern usage which has consigned the word to Satan, as designating the younger members of his family. Mr. Lodge (Ibid., note) thinks that the word was used in a bad sense by the Earl of Shrewsbury in his letter of November 9, 1585, on page 319. He was at odds with his Countess, to be sure; and there calls her children "her imps." But that he used the word "as a term of reproach," or that it was ever so used at so carly a date, admits of question.

This explanation is not only due to correct Dr. Lingard, but is necessary to understand rightly the sense in which the word is used in quotations from Papers of the day on previous pages of this work.

We ought to notice the excellent typography of

We ought to notice the excellent typography of these volumes, which are among the most creditable productions of the American press.

THE CENTRAL GOLD REGION. By WILLIAM GILPIN late of the U. S. Army. 8vo. pp. 194. Sower, Barnes & Co The author of this volume is an enthusiastic expounder of the capabilities of the western portion of this continent as a grain, gold, and pastoral region. He sets forth his views with such undue vehemence of expression as naturally to put the reader on his guard against extravagance and illusion. Claiming the right to be heard, from a residence of twenty years in the wilderness, and in the midst of the pioneers who are clearing the track of empire, he announces a new order of industry and material development on a scale of the grandest dimensions. Among the points for which he contends are: that the theory of vast deserts, and uninhabitable regions between Kansas and California is wholly without foundation; that the Great Plains are the finest grazing lands on earth, producing a natural hay, and supporting millions of wild cattle, without shelter, throughout the year; that the immense region lying between the Eastern Cordilleras and the Mississippi has a climate and soil capable of supporting and enriching the most dense population in the world; and that gold and other precious metals exist in locations

We extract his description of the

yet unoccupied, in quantities surpassing belief.

There is a radical misapprehension in the popular mind as to the true character of the "Great Plains of America," as complete as that which pervaded Europe respecting the Atlantic Ocean during the whole historic period prior to Columbus. These Plains are not deserts, but the opposite, and are the cardinal basis of the fature empire of commerce and industry now erecting itself upon the North American Continent. They are calcareous, and form the PASTORAL GARDEN of the world. Their position and area may be easily understood. The meridian line which terminates the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and Iowa on the west, forms their castern limit, and the Rocky Monntain crest their western limit. Between these limits they occupy a longitudinal parallelogram of less than 1,000 miles in width, extending from the Texan to the Arctic coast. PASTORAL REGION. Arctic const.

There is no timber upon them, and single trees are

There is no timber upon them, and single trees are scarce. They have a gentle slope from the west to the cast, and abound in rivers. They are clad thick with nutritious grasses, and swarm with animal life. The soil is not silicious or sandy, but is a fine calcareous mold. They run smoothly out to the navigable rivers, the Missouri, Mississippi, and St. Lawrence, and to the Texan coast. The mountain masses toward the Pacific form no serious barrier between them and that ocean. No portion of their whole sweep of surface is more than 1,600 miles from the best navigation. The prospect is everywhere gently undulating and graceful, being bounded, as on the ocean, by the horizon. Storms are rare, except during the melting of the snows upon the crest of the Rocky Mountains. The climate is comparatively rainless; the rivers serve, like the Nile, to irrigate rather than drain the neighboring surface, and have few sffluents. They all run from west to cast, having beds shallow and broad, and the basins through which they flow are flat, long, and narrow. The area having beds shallow and broad, and the basins through which they flow are flat, long, and narrow. The area of the "Great Plains" is equivalent to the surface of the twenty four States between the Mississippi and the Atlantic Sea, but they are one homogeneous formation smooth, uniform, and continuous, without a single about the mountain, timbered space, desert, or lake. From their ample dimensions and position they define themselves to be the pasture-fields of the world. Upon them PASTORAL AGRICULTURE will become a separate wood deservation to national industry.

them PASTORAL AMELITARY will be only a separate grand department of national industry.

The pastoral characteristic, being novel to our people, needs a minute explanation. In traversing the continent from the Atlantic Beach to the South Pass, the point of greatest altitude and remoteness from the we cross successively the timbered sea, we cross successively the timbered region, the prairie region of soft soil and long annual grasses, and finally the Great Plains. The two first are irrigated by the rains coming from the sea, and are arable. The last is rainless, of a compact soil, resisting the plow, and is, therefore, pastoral. The herbage is peculiarly adapted to the climate and the dryness of the soil and atmosphere, and is perennial. It is edible and antri-tious throughout the year. This is the "gramma" or buffulo grass." It covers the ground one inch in hight, has the appearance of a delicate moss, and its least has the fireness and saying texture of a negro's hight, has the appearance of a delicate moss, and its leaf has the fineness and spiral texture of a negro's bair. During the melting of the snown in the immense mountain masses at the back of the Great Plains, the rivers swell like the Nile, and yield a copious evaporation in their long sinuous courses across the Plains: storm clouds gather on the summits, roll down the mountain flanks, and discharge themselves in vernal showers. During this temporary prevalence of moist atmosphere these delicate grasses grow, seed in the root, and are cared into hay upon the ground by the gradually returning drouth. It is in this longitudinal belt of perennial pasture upon which the buffalo finds his winter food, dwelling upon it without regard to latitude, and here are the infinite herds of aboriginal cattle peculiar to North America—buffalo, wild horses, itude, and here are the infinite herds of aboriginal cattle peculiar to North America—buffalo, wild horses,
elk, antelope, white and black-tailed deer, mountain
sheep, the grisdy bear, wolves, the hare, badger, porcupine, and smaller animals innumerable. The aggregate number of this cattle, by calculation from sound
data, exceeds one hundred million. No annual fires
ever sweep over the Great Plains; these are confined
to the Pravite region.

The Great Plains also swarm with poultry—the
tarkey, the mountain cock, the pravite cock, the sandhill crane, the curlew; water-fowl of every variety,
the swan, goose, brant, ducks; marmots, the armadillo,
the pecary, reptiles, the horned frog; birds of prey,
eagles, vultures, the raven, and the small birds of game

cagies, valueres, the raven, and the small birds of game and song. The streams abound in fish. Dogs and demi wolves abound. The immense population of nomadia Indians, lately a million in number, have, from imme Indians, lately a million in number, have, from imme-morial antiquity, subsisted exclusively upon these abo-riginal herds, being unacquainted with any kind of agri-culture, or the habitual use of vegetable food or fruits. From this source the Indian draws exclusively his food, his lodge, his fuel, harness, clothing, bed, his or-naments, weapons, and utensils. Here is his sole de-pendence from the beginning to the end of his exist-ence. The innumerable carrivorous animals also subpendence from the beginning to the end of his exist-ence. The innumerable carmivorous animals also sub-sist upon them. The buffalo alone have appeared to me as numerous as the American people, and to inhabit as uniformly as large a space of country. The buffalo role at once suggests his adaptability to a winter cli-

The Great Plains embrace a very maple proportion of arabic soil for farms. The "bottoms" of the rivers are very broad and level, having only a few inches of elevation above the waters, which descend by a rapid and even current. They may be easily and cheaply saturated by all the various systems of artificial irriga. saturated by all the various systems of artificial irrigation, azequieas, artesian wells, or flooding by machivery. Under this treatment the soils, being alluvial
and calcareous, both from the sulphate and carbonate
formations, return a prodigious yield, and are independent of the seasons. Every variety of grain, grass,
vegetable, the grape and fruits, flax, hemp, cotton, and
the flora, under a perpetual sun, and irrigated at the
root, attain extraordinary vigor, flavor, and beauty.

The Great Plains abound in fuel, and the materials
for dwellings and fencing. Bituminous coal is everywhere interstratified with the calcareous and sandstone
formation; it is also abundant in the flanks of the
mountains, and is everywhere conveniently accessible.
The dung of the buffalo is scattered everywhere. The

mountains, and is everywhere conveniently accassible. The dung of the buffalo is scattered everywhere. The order of vegetable growth being reversed by the aridity of the atmosphere, what show above as the merest bushes, radiate themselves deep into the earth, and form below an immense arborescent growth. Fuel of wood is found by digging. Plaster and lime, limestone, freestone, clay, and sand, exist beneath almost every scre. The large and economical adobe brick, hardened in the sun and without fire, supersedes other materials for walls and fences in this dry atmosphere, and, as in

Syria and Egypt, resists decay for centuries. The dwellings thus constructed are most healthy, being impervious to heat, cold, damp, and wind.

The climate of the Great Plains is favorable to health, longevity, intellectual and physical development, and stimulative of an exalted tone of social civilization and refinement. The American people and health, longevity, intellectual and physical development, and etimulative of an exalted tone of social civilization and refinement. The American people and their ancestral European people having dwelt for many thousand years exclusively in countries of timber and within the region of the maritime atmosphere; where Winter annihilates all vegetation annually for half the year; where all animal food must be sustained, fed, and fattened by tillage with the plow; where the essential necessities of existence, food, clothing, fuel, and dwellings, are secured only by constant and intense manual toil; why, to this people, heretofore, the immense empire of pastoral agriculture, at the threshold of which we have arrived, has been as completely a blank, as was the present condition of social development on the Atlantic Ocean and the American Continent to the ordinary thoughts of the antique Greeks and Romans! Hence this immense world of plains and mountains, occupying three-fifths of our continent, so novel to them and so exactly contradictory in every feature to the existing prejudices, routine, and economy of society, is unanimously pronounced an unihabitable desert. To any reversal of such a judgment, the unanimous public opinion, the rich and poor, the wise and ignorant, the famous and obscure, agree to oppose unanimously a dogmatic and universal deafness. To them, the delineations of travelers, elsewhere intelligent, are here tinged with lunacy; the science of geography is befogged; the sublime order of Creation no longer holds, and the supreme engineering of God is at fault and a chaos of blunders!

The Pastoral Richos is longitudinal. The bulk of it is under the Temperate Zone, out of which it runs into the Arctic Zone on the north, and into the Tropical Zone on the south. The parallel Adamic arable and commercial region flanks it on the east; that of the Pacific on the west. The Great Plains, then, at once separate and bind together these flanks, rounding out both the variety and compactness of arrangement in the e

ress having reached and established itself in force all along the eastern front of the Great Plains, from Louisiana to Minnesota; having, also, jumped over and flanked them to occupy California and Oregon; assuming that this column is about to debouch upon them to the front and occupy them with the embodied impulse of our thirty millions of population, heretofore scattered upon the flanks, but now converging into phalanx upon the center: some reflections, legitimately made, may cheer the timid, and confirm those who hesitate from old opinion and the prejudices of adverse educa-

It is well established that six-tenths of the It is well established that six-tenths of the food of the human family is, or ought to be, animal food, the result of pastoral agriculture. The cattle of the world consume eight times the food per head, as compared with the human family. Meet, milk, butter, cheese, poultry, eggs, wood, leather honey, are the productions of pastoral agriculture. Fish is the spontaneous production of the water. Nine-tenths of the labor of arable culture is expended to produce the grain and grasses that sustain the present supplies to the world of the above enumerated articles of the pastoral order. If, then, a country can be found where pastoral produce is spontaneously sustained by nature, as fish in the ocean, it is manifest that arable labor, being reduced to the production of bread food only, may condense itself to a very small percentage of its present volume, and the production of bread food only, may condense and to a very small percentage of its present volume, and the cultivated ground be greatly reduced in acres. At present the pastoral culture of the American peo-ple r-suits exclusively from the plow, and this is its

It is probable that the aggregate aboriginal stock of the Great Plains still exceeds in amount the above ta-ble. It is all spontaneously supported by nature, as is the fish of the sea. Every kind of our domestic aniis the fish of the sea. Every kind of our domestic animals flourishes upon the Great Plains equally well with the wild ones. Three tame animals may be substituted for every wild one, and vast territories reocupied, from which the wild stock has been exterminated by indiscriminate slaughter and the increase of

The American people are about, then, to mangar an an ew and immense order of industrial production:
PASTORAL AGRICULTURE. Its fields will be the Great
Plains intermediate between the oceans. Once commenced, it will develop very rapidly. We trace in
their history the successive inauguration and systematic growth of several of these distinct orders: The tobacco culture, the rice culture, the cotton culture, the immense provision culture of cereals and meats, leather and wool, the gold culture, navigation external and internal, commerce external and internal, transportation by land and water, the hemp culture, the fisheries,

manufactures.

Each of these has arisen as time has ripened the ne cessity for each, and noiselessly taken and filled its appropriate place in the general economy of our industrial empire.

trial empire.

This pastoral property transports itself on the hoof, and finds its food ready formished by nature. In these elevated countries fresh meats become the preferable food for man, to the exclusion of bread, vegetables, and salted articles. The atmosphere of the Great Plains is perpetually brilliant with sunshine, tonic, healthy, and inspiring to the temper. It corresponds with and surpasses the historic climate of Syria and Arabia, from whence we inherit all that is othereal and refined in our system of evilustion, our religion, our seigness. in our system of civilization, our religion, our sciences our alphabet, our numerals, our written languages, ou articles of food, our learning, and our system of socia

The views presented by the author on the physiare, for the most part, peculiar to himself, but if he fails to make proselytes to his opinions, it will not be for the want of urgent advocacy.

ST. PAUL'S TO ST. SOPHIA: OR SERVORINGS IN ECROPE By RICHARD C. MCCORNICK. 12 mo. pp. 354. Sheldon

It is but an ill return for a pleasant European tour to inflict an insignificant volume on the good-natured countrymen of the traveler. Unless a man has had some uncommon means of becoming fan iliar with foreign society, or from education, position, or natural ability, is able to add something of positive value to the immense mass of travels which crowd the shelves of libraries, he had better cherish his recollections in peace without increasing the dreary pile of common-place, which has been claimed by so many as the travcler's privilege The present volume, for example might have been perfectly well spared, and the publi n no respect the worse for it. It consists of a series of meager descriptions, mostly of places with which every intelligent reader is already familiar, stale and monotonous reflections on incidents of little interest and occasional attempts at fine writing which are too forlorn for criticism. The tour, which the volume undertakes to relate, we infer from some passages though it is nowhere explicitly stated, was made some six years ago, and many of its statements are ecordingly obsolete, while the whole narrative i o loose in expression as to inspire but a slight degree of confidence in the remainder of the work. Such delicacies of style as the following are of frequent recurrence: "This illy requited class;" "One can scarcely imagine greater pokes than the waiters;" The living apartments of her Majesty." The author deals pretty largely in foreign words and phrases, but with almost uniform bad luck. Even the most common expressions are oddly metamorphosed. Thus we have " in cog," two words for a fraction of one, 'Champs Elysce," more than once, " Vive le Empe-'Cor Cordian," from the inscription on Shelley's tomb, " Lacrimi Christi;" and so on to satiety. Among the valuable discoveries made by the author in London is that " salad is devoured by all" and " eats beautifully," exciting his "wonder that it is not more popular with the Yankees."

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The simplicity and neatness of its style, the compactness of its expositions, and its force and candor of argument recommend this work to the attention of

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ELECTRO-PHYSIOLOGY AND ELECTRO-THERAPEU-TICS. By ALDRED C. GARRATT, M. D. Svo. pp. 706, Tick-not & Fields.

The special subject to which this volume is devoted. is the medical and surgical uses of electricity, which the author regards as an efficient remedial agent, tending in most cases to alleviate the symptoms of disease and often capable of producing a radical cure, especially in nervous affections. He has given many years to the study of the subject, and has successfully adopted the application of electricity in his own professional practice. In preparing this work, at the suggestion of many eminent medical men in different parts of the United States, he has combined the results of his own clinical experience, with those of the highest practical authorities. The volume abounds in statements of great nterest and value to the student of physiology, as well as the medical practitioner, and is founded on a stric

HOW TO ENJOY LIFE; OR, PRINCEL, AND MENTAL HIGGERS. By WILLIAM M. CORNELL, M. D. 12mo. pp 360. James Challen & Son.

The title of this book might suggest the anticipation of a code of Epicurean morals, but the reader will find instead thereof a collection of wholesome precepts, re-ferring, for the most part, to the care of the bodily health, and illustrated by a great array of anecdotes and examples. In preparing the volume, the author has had the clerical profession chiefly in view, but his directions are equally applicable to every class of society. He writes in an animated style, tempering the gravity of didactic discipline with frequent touches of sarcastic humor. His book is eminently practical. treating of a variety of every-day topics, and neglecting no important detail on account of its homeli

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-Two editions of "The Arctic Boat Journey," by Dr. Hayes, have been published in England—one by Low & Co., and one by Bentley, London, the latter

LITERARY.

being edited with an introduction and notes by Dr. Norton Shaw. The Atheneum, which rarely praise an American book, says the work is "full of thrilling interest, so full that we could not lay it down until had read it through. It is a well-written narrative of terrible privations and sufferings, borne with a fortitude and patient endurance which may have been equaled, but certainly never surpassed." -The Shakespeare documents lately discovered in the Roll's Chapel turn out to be very meager contri-butions to the subject. They are published for the first time in Mr. Staunton's illustrated edition of Shakespeare, just completed. They relate entirely to

the final dispersion of the poet's property, and confirm the tradition that Lady Bernard, Shakespeare's grand-daughter, became possessed of many of his papers, which, from the known Paritan tendencies of that branch of the family, it has been supposed the may have willfully destroyed. A curious fact has just come to light-a little germ of romance-illustrating the in fluences that affected the poet's youthful days. At the Archeeological Association, on April 25, Dr. Kendrick exhibited a curious and interesting article—a frag-ment of a small cross of willow-wood, discovered upon sawing a beam forming the oaken linte of a fireplace, or hearth, in Shakespeare's house at Stratford-upon-Avon. The cross had been concealed in the timber, within a small cavity, and the opening closed with a piece of deal, or pine wood. That Shakespeare's tather was a Catholic has been some time established. Willow branches were hallowed from being used as palms at Easter, when there was no other vegetation. and the practice of employing crosses and relice to avert the action of evil spirits is one of the oldest and best known customs of popular superstition.

-What little independence of spirit exists in France seems to be exclusively the attribute of literary mea. Quite a sensation was created at Paris by a late visit of the Emperor to the Institute of France, at which excepting a very small number of functionaries, none of the illustrious members of the two great "Acedemies," which constitute that august body, would appear. It was altogether a very great failure.

-Meszra. Lippincott & Co. have in press a collection of the miscellaneous writings of Richard Rush, a public man, better known to the last than the present generation, but always deserving to be held in remembrance, as a dignified, honest, and enlightesed statesman. It is entitled, "Occasional Productions, Political, Diplomatic and Miscellaneous by the late Dichard Rush Edited by his executors. -The principal aim of modern English travelen

seems to be a reversal of Dr. Beattie's dictum " Ah! who can tell how hard it is to climb." So great is the passion for alpine adventure, that a portable edition (the sixth) of "Peaks, Passes and Glaciers, printed in condensed form, adapted for the travders' pocket," and comprising all the maps and 'Mountain Expeditions," has just been broughtout by Messrs. Longman. -The fame acquired by Mr. Albert Smith as a public

ecturer has dimmed the recollection of his voluminous labors as an author. A new book by him, "Wild Oats," was announced as in press by Messra. Chap-man and Hall at the moment of his untimely and lamented decease. Beside innumerable contributions to periodicals, his two books of travel—"A Month at Constantinople," and "Story of the Ascent of Ment Blanc"-with several of his novels, have taken a permanent place with the light literature of the half century. Among the latter are, "Adventures of Mr. Ledbury," "Christopher Tadpole," "The Scattergood Family," "The Pottleton Legacy," and a more ambitious book, "The Marchioness of Brinvilliers," a oisoner. His stories of cotemporary life will sequire value from time to time as the most perfect extent pictures of manners among the upper mercantile and professional classes of the metropolis, allowing for a slight tinge of caricature; but he had no constructive skill as a novelist, and perhaps the most favorable specimen of his powers as a writer are found in a colection of shorter pieces, called "The Wassail Bowl," sublished in two volumes, with admirable illus rations v Leech. He was remarkable for the warmth of his lomestic affections, and his first task, when fortune burst upon him, was to place at ease, beyond the reach of want, his family and father, a country medical practitioner-the over-worked and ill-paid surgeon to a poor-law union. Of iron frame and perfectly temperate habits, it was his boast as a public entertainer that Le had never disappointed an audience or kept them in waiting a single moment, in a career of several thousand appearances. His death is no doubt to be attributed to the habitual "high pressure" at which a London literary man is obliged to live-if live he will.

-Miss l'arr's new work, about to be published by Smith, Elder & Co., is called "The Wortlebank Dia-ry, and Stories from Kathie Brand's Portfolio," by Holme Lee. As is the case with most other writers, the fame this lady has suddenly achieved is found to be based upon many years of unackno visiged and probably ill-requited labor, and our American reprintis are now hunting up for the press obscure novels with the now-famiriar name of "Holme Lee" on the title

-A great antiquarian discovery-perhaps even more

important in its results to historical science than the

interpretation of the Ninevah arrowhead writing-

during the last ten years.

is gradually being made known, and will soon be fa-miliar, though it is of so late a date as to be unnoticed by the accomplished editors of "Rawlinson's Herodotus." To M. Chevolson, a German savant established at St. Petersburg, and known by a former work of great erudition and authority, on the Saboan People and Religion, we owe this great unvailing of the world's gray fathers," and their earliest records. In brief, after many years' study among Arabic manuscripts in the libraries of Europe, he has proved to the atisfaction of the greatest scholars of the present dayas Ewald, Renan, Mevers, Bunsen, &c .- that in the early part of the tenth century, actual remains of early Babyloniah literature existed among secladed tribes of Chaldeans, near the delta of the Tigris and Emphrates, thanks to the immobility of the Semitic languages, and the remote nature of the country; that an Arab of Babylonian descent, known to us historically from anthentic sources, devoted himself to the preservation of this precious literature by translating it into Arabic, from patriotic motives, and that these translations still exist, and are, in the main, a faithful representation of Babylonian or (as they are called in the books themselves) Nabataan originals, transmitted from a period of unknown antiquity, long previous to the era of Nebuchadnezzar, when Babylou was in its carliest glory, the chief city of the earth, and the resort of all the known nations of the world. The treatises exhumed by M. Chevolson are three-on Nabataean Agriculture, written by Kuthami a Chaldean residing at Babylon and (occupying about 1 000 pages of folio MS.) "The Book of Poisons," by a physician named Jacloka; and fragments from a work entitled "The Book of the Mysteries of the Sun and Moon," a later compilation from Chaldean authori-ties. An entirely nee fact in history is afforded by Kuthami, who writes while Babylon was in subjec-tion to a Canaanitish dynasty. This Mr. Cheroleon (who accepts the ancient Biblical chronology) supposes to have been established by the Hyksos or shephere tribes, after their expulsion from Egypt. To non-Teutonic readers the accessible materials for investi-